

even closely ad abserly examined, prors, were, the contrary. Lord Elphinst's treaty, far from affording any basis of reciprocity obligation, created rather a contingent right of coercion than an equitable contract between the two governments. Results were anticipated, indeed, by this treaty, together with Chinese Antislavery, on an equity cases, but the establishment of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, under the Charter in Council of 1855, superseded that arrangement by the simple fact of British sovereignty, without ever asking for the recognition of the Chinese Government. The consequence of this was that the principle was continued for the present, in the absence of an international code which would answer to requirements of Chinese environments as well as the Code Napoleon, answered the actual needs of Mixed Court jurisdiction in Egypt. But no semblance of reciprocity was being admitted into the constitution of the British Supreme Court for China, or else, to the present, it was not a question of reciprocity. At the time of the MARGARY under the advocates of China pretended to surprise that China was not treated on principles of international equity, that the British Minister was both prosecutor and judge, and that, whilst the verdict was indeed "not proven," a fine of Tls. 200,000 was nevertheless inflicted, in the case of the Chinese, for the same reasons. In fact, the Chinese Government has all along, most consistently, followed the uniform policy of treating China as a semi-barbarous or semi-civilized nation which ought to be

When the Chinese Government began to send students abroad to be educated, great hopes were expected from the enlightenment and acquaintance with Western civilization which were thus to be introduced into the Kingdom of the Middle Kingdom. The realization has not been commensurate with the expectation. The students have not failed to exercise an influence for good, but in the sphere of that influence has been a comparatively small one. The reason for this is not far to seek. Young men fresh from college could not be placed in charge of important positions, and those who were appointed were necessarily subordinate. The mandarin under whom they served were with rare exceptions of a conservative nature and ill-disposed towards any new fangled ideas that the young men might wish to air. A touch of the old prejudice against the foreigner was also present. The returned students were consequently treated with scant favour; in some cases, indeed, they had to brook considerable harshness and insult, and were sent to work which was little more than drudgery and in which their foreign education was almost entirely of little use. The intention of the Imperial Government was thus defeated. A new departure has now been taken which we trust will have better results. This is nothing less than sending Mandarins themselves abroad

to indicate that the East Indian cholera, or Asiatic cholera, is a true bacillary disease, and that cholera is caused by the growth in the apparatus for absorption contained in the lower part of the small intestine of the consequent formation there of a toxin which causes the well-known symptoms of the disease, such as the collapse and the other fatal phenomena. The natural inference was, moreover, that the cholera patient is, under these circumstances, himself a source of infection, and that cholera therefore has the character of a contagious disease. These statements, which were made in Italy and Germany, and which were also repeated in the United States, produced the most absurd and vexatious attempts to provide prophylactics against the importation of cholera, were deemed of such importance that Her Majesty's Indian Government forthwith sent out a new Commission to India, consisting of Dr. KEEN and Mr. KENNEDY, to investigate the value of Dr. Keen's theory and to give the practical bearings. The finding of the Commission was that, although the alleged cholera-bacillus swarms in the intestines of every person, slightly affected with cholera, it does not then play the originative part which is ascribed to it by Keen, who, whilst accurate in certain matters, is altogether incorrect widely beyond the mark in his inferences. Now, on the basis of the finding of this Commission, published in 1886, and of

But the most scrupulous attention should
 given to what is really within reach of loca-
 sanitation, namely, to making it impossible
 for cholera to take root in our soil. This
 can only be done by the strictest precau-
 taken in the cholera wards of hospitals
 regards the discharges of cholera patients,
 and outside the hospitals by continuing
 improvements to be made in our sanitary
 drainage. If, however, some show of gy-
 rantine measures has to be made; in order
 to prevent other countries putting every sh
 taken in the cholera wards of hospitals
 during a panic, measures can be
 devised to put a ship's passengers and crew
 under quarantine detention, to satisfy the
 false prejudices of ignorant people, who
 releasing the ship and crew after a brief
 period of fumigation.

FILE IN QUESTS.

The arson case against U Tsz Wan, which
 broke down in the Supreme Court on Satur-
 day after a trial lasting several days, is a
 striking illustration of the necessity of a
 dependent official inquiry into the origin
 every fire that takes place. At present
 only means of obtaining evidence on oath
 by laying a charge against a man; what is
 an inquiry which shall show whether
 there is any foundation for the charge
 in a large proportion of the fires which
 in China houses, there is a suspicion

The following persons served on the jury: Messrs. P. Henderson, W. Danby, J. Smith A. Levy, E. George, O. D. Harman, M. Hutchinson.

The jury was called for the prosecution. The course of cross-examination he stated that Ngok showed him \$100 and told him he had solved it for setting fire to the Man Yuen hong. Ngok told him that he belonged to the Man Yuen hong brought the two boxes to contain in (also charge of he did not think it strange to the Lo Nok who was out of employment, should be in possession of two such boxes. When he asked the reason for this, he alleged that he deliberately set on fire he did not make any report to the Police. He did not know what was in the boxes Lo Nok left with him. He learned that the boxes belonged to the Man Yuen hong. He did not send them back to Man Yuen hong, but took them to the Insurance Company, to whom he gave information concerning the boxes. He did not know what the Insurance Company directly he knew that the premises had been set on fire. He did not try to obtain more from the Man Yuen hong first to keep the boxes.

Leung Yung Tong, doctor, Lower East River, gave evidence as to Long Yung bringing boxes to him on 30th March, and of their being taken away on 4th April. He was in bed on the day the boxes were brought to him, and saw the boxes. They were placed in a back room, and the one he was in. He was a very poor man only a doctor.

On the afternoon of the 4th April, he stated he saw the boxes brought to his father's home and removed a few days later. When they were brought they were looked and they were

the place this several days later the men were taken to the court house where they were loaded with bundles of rubbish had been removed by him to the place.

By Mr. Danby:—The strength of the evidence against the men above the door might load 25 tons.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. F. Henderson asked that the indictment might be read over to the jury, which request was granted.

Mr. Henderson then said the jury had agreed upon their verdict. They did not think it wise to call evidence for the defence.

Mr. Henderson then asked the jury to find Mr. Brewster, who did not appear in court, guilty of the murder of Mr. Henderson's statement, as the purport of the verdict were one of guilt.

Mr. Henderson then asked the jury to find the prisoner guilty without leaving the door. They had returned a verdict of not guilty.

He agreed with them that there had been no evidence to uphold the charge made by Mr. Brewster. Possibly the charge was made at the most of the life, and had submitted a plea claim than the value of property really lost.

That was a very different thing from deliberate murder.

His Lordship asked what steps Mr. Francis proposed to take with regard to Lo Nock.

Mr. Francis said they had not yet decided whether he should ask that he be detained for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Brewster said the man had already been charged at the Police Court and the Magistrate had committed him to prison.

His Lordship said he did not know why the Magistrate had done so. He thought there must have been a slip somewhere. The prisoner

houses were actually rented for. Mr. H. Humphreys said that he had no way of knowing what the rents were actually paid by the tenants. He got near to a true valuation of the properties. Taking all this into consideration they had made up on \$2,800. With regard to Mr. Humphreys' statement that the rents were not very low, and they could only consider rents in dollars. No doubt it was for convenience that the rent was paid in sterling. He said that the rent was paid in sterling and that the £450 was paid in London or here they did not convert it into dollars, at the rate of 10 dollars to the £1. He said that they going by the table of currency rates of the day. He said that the exchange was 10 dollars to the £1. They had taken the rate of exchange of 10 dollars to the £1, bringing that the £450 as \$3,335. To this he added the charges for repairs, insurance, Crown rent, estimated at \$240, and this he added to the £450, and the total was \$3,775. Above the assessment. Therefore he stated the assessment being above the actual value it was below. Of course the rate of exchange was not the same as it is now, and it will lower during the ensuing year, the assessment would be still higher; therefore they are also to be guided by the occupation rents. He said that the actual rents were not very low. Humphreys upon that point. He did not lie. He had been applying to for any. But whether point they were guided it was that assessment was, if anything, rather below the actual value. He said that the questions he wished to ask Mr. Humphreys Crown rent and charges for repairs, insurance. He said that the occupation rents were not very low. Mr. Humphreys having been fully sworn to that the \$3,400 had been stated by him be-

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